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PROGRESS REPORT ON PREPARATIONS FOR THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

SUMMARY

The present document reports on planning and preparations for the World Summit for Children undertaken since the special session of the UNICEF Executive Board in December 1989. It reviews the organization and proceedings of the intergovernmental Planning Committee for the World Summit and the preparations undertaken by UNICEF as the secretariat for the Summit.

An addendum will be issued to the present document containing three annexes to the progress report. Annex I will cover selected themes and topics for the Summit, annex II will provide a preliminary schedule of the Planning Committee and related meetings and activities, and annex III will list the pledges and contributions received to date.

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Background

1. The UNICEF Executive Board met in special session during the week of 18 to 22 December 1989 to consider the initiative of the heads of State or Government of Canada, Egypt, Mali, Mexico, Pakistan and Sweden to convene a world summit for children "to bring attention and promote commitment, at the highest political level, to goals and strategies for ensuring the survival, protection and development of children as key elements in the socio-economic development of all countries and human society". The initiating Governments had requested the endorsement of their initiative by the UNICEF Executive Board and that the Board authorize the Executive Director to provide secretariat support for the organization and preparation of the World Summit.

2. In decision 1989/31 adopted on 22 December 1989 (E/ICEF/1989/17), the Executive Board, inter alia, (a) welcomed the initiative; (b) requested the Executive Director to consult further on the determination of the dates of the Summit, to be held in association with the opening of the forty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly; (c) agreed that UNICEF should provide secretariat support; (d) encouraged that the Planning Committee be further expanded to accommodate other interested Governments; (e) requested that the Executive Board be informed of the preparations for the Summit; and (f) decided to review the preparations at its regular session in April 1990, as well as at a special session to be held later in the year.

3. The Executive Board also requested the Executive Director to revise the draft budgets for the Summit meeting and Summit-related mobilization activities, and established maximum ceilings of $1.5 million for the Summit meeting and $2.0 million for mobilization activities.

4. The Board authorized the Executive Director to establish special accounts for the Summit meeting and the mobilization activities, both to be financed from extrabudgetary resources, and stipulated that the funds should be utilized in accordance with UNICEF Financial Regulations and Rules and that funds could be transferred between allotment accounts as required. The Board further decided, as a temporary arrangement and until approval of the budgets by the Executive Board, that the Executive Director could enter into necessary committal expenditures from general resources in a receivable account for the preparation of the Summit meeting up to an amount of $700,000 and for the mobilization activities up to an amount of $650,000. The Board appealed to Governments to make voluntary contributions to the special accounts for the World Summit for Children.

Planning Committee

5. The first meeting of the Planning Committee was held on 12 January 1990 at United Nations Headquarters. The 6 initiating Governments had invited 12 additional Governments to join them as initial members of the Planning Committee. An additional two Governments requested to be present, and two other Governments indicated interest. The Planning Committee agreed that its membership

should be open to any State Member of the United Nations or member of its specialized agencies which communicated a strong interest to the Executive Director of UNICEF, according to the same procedure of correspondence with the head of State or Government as had applied to the original 18 members.

6. Nine Governments have communicated such interest and have been invited to join the Planning Committee, bringing its total membership to 27: Algeria, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Egypt, Finland, France, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sweden, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe.

7. The Planning Committee accepted the Statement of Agreement on the World Summit for Children, adopted by the six initiating Governments at Geneva in November 1989, and the decision of the UNICEF Executive Board, adopted in New York on 22 December 1989, as its terms of reference.

8. At its second meeting, on 19 March 1990, the Planning Committee endorsed the nomination of H.E. Ms. Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan, and H.E. Mr. Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada, as co-chairmen of the World Summit for Children.

Dates of the World Summit

9. At its January meeting, the Planning Committee identified four alternative dates for the World Summit, and requested its members to advise the Executive Director of their preferences thereof. The Planning Committee authorized the Executive Director, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to determine the date of the Summit. Following receipt of expressed preferences and further consultation with Governments and the United Nations Secretariat, the Secretary-General and the Executive Director determined that the World Summit for Children should be held on Saturday, 29 September, and Sunday, 30 September, and, if necessary, the morning of Monday, 1 October, prior to the convening of that day's session of the General Assembly.

10. The public announcement of the convening of the World Summit for Children was made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations at a press conference at the United Nations Headquarters on 8 February 1990.

11. During February, invitations to the World Summit for Children were addressed by the Secretary-General, on behalf of the six initiating Governments, to the head of State or Government of States Members of the United Nations participating in the General Assembly and members of the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

Preparation of the agenda and communiqué of the World Summit

12. At its January meeting, the Planning Committee invited its member Governments to submit to the secretariat their suggestions of themes and topics to be included

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on the agenda for the World Summit. The Planning Committee also requested the Executive Director to invite similar suggestions from appropriate international organizations and agencies, as requested by the Executive Board in its decision.

13. Seventeen Governments and 15 international organizations responded to this invitation. Their collected suggestions have been shared with all members of the Planning Committee, along with four secretariat documents that summarize the suggestions following a common format. These secretariat documents, collectively titled "Suggested themes and topics for the World Summit for Children", were received by the Planning Committee as the basis for its further consideration in establishing the agenda and preparing the documentation proposed for adoption by the Summit. The Planning Committee decided that this document should be shared with the Executive Board of UNICEF as the basis for its commentary and advice to the Planning Committee.

14. At its March meeting, the Planning Committee established an open-ended Working Group on the Declaration, charged with drafting the proposed political documents of the World Summit. H.E. Mr. Hans Dahlgren of Sweden was elected chairman of the Working Group on the Declaration.

15. Representatives of 22 Governments participated in the first meeting of the Working Group on the Declaration held on 2 April 1990. Following an overview discussion of the objectives of the Summit and further comments by Governments on suggestions for priority themes and topics to be addressed, the Working Group concluded that two documents should be proposed for adoption by the Heads of State or Government participating in the World Summit:

(a) A short, compelling political declaration of commitment for action;

(b) A plan of action that elaborated upon specific child-related goals and strategies for the 1990s.

16. It was agreed that the Declaration should provide a message which, in different forms, could be communicated to and understood by all sectors of society. It was also agreed that the topics and themes submitted by Governments and agencies provided a useful base of issues that might be included in the plan of action, supplemented by other suggestions that might emerge from the UNICEF Executive Board or other sources. It was also suggested that the plan of action should address the need for mobilizing additional resources and enhancing international co-operation and national action for programmes benefiting children and that specific global goals should be proposed as a basis for adaptation to the needs and capacities of countries. The plan of action should also provide for mechanism(s) for follow-up, monitoring and action.

17. The Working Group requested the Chairman, in consultation with interested members, to prepare preliminary drafts of the Declaration and the plan of action after taking into account the suggestions and comments put forward during the course of the UNICEF Executive Board session, including further comments that might be offered by other international organizations and agencies. The Working Group took particular note of the Executive Board's planned consideration of the paper,

"Development goals and strategies for children: priorities for UNICEF action in the 1990s" (E/ICEF/1990/L.5), and indicated that the Summit documents should reflect the results of that exercise.

18. The Working Group scheduled its second meeting for 15 May and requested that the Chairman's preliminary drafts be circulated to members of the Planning Committee prior to that meeting. The Working Group's anticipated work plan and schedule for the preparation and review of subsequent drafts of the documents is reflected in the tentative schedule for the Planning Committee and related meetings and activities.

Planning of the format and structure of the Summit

19. At its January and March meetings, the Planning Committee discussed and acknowledged the intent of the six initiating heads of State or Government that the World Summit for Children was intended as a summit meeting of heads of State or Government. That intent was first put forward in the initiators' Statement of Agreement, which was noted by the UNICEF Executive Board at its special session in December 1989 and subsequently accepted as the terms of reference for the Planning Committee in January. The Planning Committee has discussed, but reached no conclusion as to whether Governments could be represented at other than the head of State or Government level and whether provisions should be made for a parallel meeting at other than the head of State or Government level.

20. The Planning Committee also discussed issues related to whether all or part of the Summit meeting should be open or closed to the public, whether the meeting should be structured for prepared statements or a free exchange of opinions, and how all participating heads of State or Government might have an appropriate opportunity to speak during the course of the meeting, especially if a large number of them were present.

21. At its March meeting, the Planning Committee established an open-ended working group on the format of the World Summit, charged with preparing plans for the schedule, structure and guidance of the meeting. H.E. Mr. Abdoulaye Diallo of Mali was elected Chairman of the Working Group on Format.

22. The first meeting of the Working Group on Format was held on 10 April 1990. The Chairman has proposed an overview discussion of a framework for the Summit weekend, as well as general discussions on the challenges of ensuring appropriate participation for all attending heads of State or Government and on how to ensure that the Summit as a whole achieved maximum public impact through the media and in eliciting the active support of multiple sectors of society in fulfilling the commitments of the Summit Declaration.

23. The Working Group's anticipated work plan and schedule for the preparation and review of a basic plan for the World Summit is reflected in the tentative schedule for the Planning Committee and related meetings and activities.

Revised budget estimates

24. As requested by the Executive Board in its decision 1989/31 of 22 December 1989, the Executive Director prepared revised budget estimates for the World Summit for Children and UNICEF Summit-related mobilization activities (E/ICEF/1990/AB/L.11). The revised budget estimates were prepared in compliance with the further provisions of the Executive Board decision, which requested the Executive Director to take into account the views expressed during the special session of the Executive Board and which set maximum ceilings of $1.5 million for the Summit meeting (reduced from the original proposal of $1.9 million) and $2.0 million for Summit-related mobilization activities (reduced from the original proposal of $2.9 million). The revised budget estimates were submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for review in January 1990. The report of the Advisory Committee is contained in document E/ICEF/1990/AB/L.3.

Secretariat for the World Summit

25. Pursuant to the decision of the Executive Board, the Executive Director has proceeded to provide a secretariat for the World Summit for Children and its preparatory process. Within the interim ceiling on necessary committal expenditures of $700,000, as approved by the Executive Board, Summit secretariat posts have been established according to the schedule indicated in the revised budget estimates, and the secretariat is operational. The Executive Director assigned the Counsellor to the Executive Director, Mr. Michael Shower, to the dual tasks of Executive Secretary for the World Summit for Children and Chairman of the UNICEF Summit Task Force, which co-ordinates Summit-related mobilization activities.

UNICEF Summit-related mobilization activities

26. Pursuant to the decision of the Executive Board, the Executive Director has proceeded to initiate a programme of Summit-related mobilization activities to take full advantage of the opportunity of the World Summit to increase awareness and strengthen commitment to programmes for children. Within the interim ceiling on necessary committal expenditures of $650,000, as provided by the Executive Board, UNICEF secretariat posts have been established according to the schedule indicated in the revised budget estimates to supplement existing UNICEF capacity to specialize in Summit-related responsibilities. Efforts are under way to initiate and/or encourage activities by UNICEF field offices, National Committees for UNICEF, non-governmental organizations and other allies and to reach out to broader constituencies for children. In support of those efforts, some financial assistance has been extended, within the constraints of the interim ceiling, and tentative planning levels have been indicated to allow preparatory activities in anticipation of further resources within the total proposed expenditures of $2.0 million.

Funding

27. Pursuant to the Executive Board appeal for voluntary contributions to the special accounts for the World Summit for Children and Summit-related mobilization activities, the Executive Director addressed appeal letters to all Governments in late January. National Committees for UNICEF and other non-governmental sources have also been encouraged to contribute in support of these activities.

28. To date, pledges and contributions totalling $763,925 have been received for the Summit meeting account, and pledges and contributions totalling $499,609 have been received for the Summit-related mobilization account. Several additional Governments have indicated that they anticipate contributing to one or both accounts, including India and Finland, which have expressed their intentions in writing. A recent meeting of the chief executives of the 15 largest private foundations in the United States discussed the opportunities presented by the World Summit for Children and all indicated that they would positively consider specific grant proposals to support mobilization activities. These proposals are now being prepared by the United States Committee for UNICEF.

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Annex I

SUGGESTED THEMES AND TOPICS FOR THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

The following lists of suggested themes and topics for the World Summit for Children have been prepared based on inputs received from 17 Governments and 15 international organizations (two of which have incorporated their views) as of 28 March 1990:

(a) Themes and topics suggested by Governments and international organizations. This is a comprehensive list of suggestions received from various Governments and agencies (listed by country and organization);

(b) General principles and emphasis. This summarizes suggestions by Governments and agencies on the broad principles and priorities they would like to see reflected in the Summit Declaration and thematic papers. It is not an exhaustive list, but a statement of broad general guidelines;

(c) Major themes and topics indicating which Governments and agencies endorse the inclusion of the themes of topics in the Summit Declaration and thematic papers (listed by theme and topic and cross-referenced by country and organization);

(d) Suggestions of selected international commissions, conferences and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with considerable expertise on matters concerning the well-being of children.

I. THEMES AND TOPICS SUGGESTED BY GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

A. Governments

1. Canada
   - Child health (immunization, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), etc.)
   - Nutrition, food security
   - Water supply and sanitation
   - Primary education
   - Literacy, non-formal education
   - Women's health/education
   - Female children (especially education)
   - Birth spacing

- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Children in difficult situations
- Refugees, children of political prisoners
- Child labour and sexual abuse
- Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)
- Handicapped/orphans
- Monitoring of progress for children

2. Egypt
- Give priority to child care projects in national plans
- Reduce infant and child mortality
- Reduce maternal mortality
- Reduce or eliminate vaccine-preventable diseases (especially polio and tetanus)
- Basic education and literacy for all
- Care of disabled children
- Provision of sports, cultural and other facilities for children

3. France
- Children and AIDS
- Children and drugs
- Child labour
- Elimination of illiteracy
- Exploitation of children
- Trafficking in children
- Adolescent suicide
- North/South partnership for education
- Application of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Judicial protection for minors
- Street children

		- Refugee children
		- Concrete actions to reduce infant mortality
		- Acceleration of vaccination in the context of strengthening primary health care (PHC)
		- Universal primary education with emphasis on improved quality and relevance
		- Non-formal education and training for out-of-school youth, women and disabled children
4.	Indonesia	- Implement the joint policy on health by the World Health Organization (WHO)/UNICEF
		- Focus on providing for children's health and basic needs
		- Reduce both mortality and fertility through, inter alia, a strong family planning information and service programme
		- Ensure equal attention to the development of female children, too often neglected, so that they develop into healthy, productive members of society
		- Attend to the health and social needs of young pregnant girls
		- Improve the health of mothers by strengthening efforts to provide antenatal and post-natal care
		- Mobilize activities and generate new financial resources
		- Build alliances among countries and international agencies
		- Reduce disparities
		- Forge community participation
		- Mobilization of leadership
		- Communication for mobilization
		- Development of universal legal standards for the protection of children through the Convention on the Rights of the Child
5.	Ireland	- Pivotal role of education in promoting the well-being of children
		- Development education to promote the understanding of different cultures and traditions

- Common local facilities for all children
- Special needs of disabled and disadvantaged children
- Participation of economically underprivileged children in the education process
- Special procedures for juvenile offenders

6. Italy
- Children on the political agenda
- AIDS, especially AIDS orphans
- Education as a right of the child
- Adjustment with a human face
- A home for every child
- United Nations capacity to help Governments to design and implement policies for children

7. Japan
- Articulate moral guidelines, put forward policy objectives in a general but succinct form
- Avoid political and religious issues
- Themes that are practical and attainable (UNICEF goals and strategies for the 1990s)
- Exercise caution in seeking to mobilize new funds (trust funds)
- Results of UNICEF achievements to be spelt out
- Establishment of the principle of "first call for children"
- Cautious reference to external debt, structural adjustment and commodity prices, which may provoke political arguments
- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Ensuring the survival, development and protection of children (e.g., expanded programme on immunization, reduction of the infant mortality rate (IMR) and the maternal mortality rate (MMR)
- Improvement of universal basic education

- Improvement of basic health and hygiene services

- Advancement of the status of women

8. Mali

- High rates of infant mortality, morbidity and disability, for which solutions exist

- Denounce exploitation of and trafficking in children and mobilize international action against it

- Drug abuse and tobacco addiction

- Protection of innocent children as victims of war and natural disasters

- Discuss the debt problem and debt relief for the well-being of children, without making it a major issue, since there are also other forums in which the subject can be dealt with

- The Summit Declaration should be a political statement reflecting the consciousness and the political will of world leaders not to allow a further deterioration in the situation of children

- The Declaration must express the commitment of leaders to mobilize the necessary means to ensure the survival, protection and development of children

9. Netherlands

- Improvement in the situation of children, in particular ensuring their survival, protection and development

- Birth spacing

- Women

- Female children

- Threat of the spread of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/AIDS

- Education

- Drug abuse by children

- Degradation of the environment

- Street children

10. Pakistan

- Ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Proclaim 1991-2000 to be the Decade for the Survival, Protection and Development of Children
- Emphasize that the alleviation of poverty and underdevelopment are inseparably linked to the proper care and upbringing of children in a genuinely civilized and environmentally sustainable world society
- Reduction of international tensions, progress towards disarmament and consciousness of global environmental degradation should now lead to greater attention to meeting the basic needs of over 1 billion people in developing countries who still lack adequate food, clean water, elementary education and basic health care
- Children in especially difficult circumstances - refugees, victims of apartheid, drug abuse and physical disabilities - merit special attention
- Significant debt relief is essential to protect children from the cut-backs in social services
- A programme of action emanating from the World Summit for Children should include a set of specific objectives in the areas of reduction of child and maternal mortality, reduction of malnutrition and diseases, provision of water and sanitation, basic education and female literacy and protection of children in situations of armed conflict and other difficult circumstances. Specific targets to be pursued in these areas are along the lines of the common goals adopted by WHO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNICEF and endorsed by various other United Nations bodies and recent international conferences

11. Sweden

- Human rights and an end to apartheid
- The need to tackle poverty and debt
- Health for All - child mortality must be reduced and can be reduced
- Education for all young people
- A plan of action for:

		- ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
		- transfer of resources for development
		- information about children's rights
		- child health improvement
		- educational programmes against illiteracy
		- peaceful solutions of conflicts, substantial international disarmament
		- protect the human environment
		- support to UNICEF and NGOs
12.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	- Create conditions for the harmonious development of children
		- Create ecologically clean surroundings for children
		- Adoption of rights of children
		- Protection of motherhood
		- Access to the best possible health care for children
		- Establish an international children's assistance centre to help victims of disasters
		- Family life education
		- Children to have access to the achievements of science and technology
		- Computer-processed educational programmes for children, e.g., on world history, culture, literature, etc.
		- Specific goals for the protection of children and mothers by the year 2000 (including immunization, reduction of child mortality, etc.)
		- Protection of children from adverse effects of national and international economic crises
		- Combating mass epidemics and starvation
		- Combat drug abuse and alcoholism

- Attention to children in all countries, not just developing countries

- International exchange, tourism, educational and cultural exchanges among children of different countries

13. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

- Population policies (family planning, breast-feeding, child rearing)

- Environmental issues related to the mother and child

- Educational needs

- Problems of child labour

- Better co-operation among United Nations agencies which deal with problems of children

- Support to the Convention on the Rights of the Child

- Emphasis on the primary role of UNICEF in the United Nations in dealing with children, drawing attention particularly to field programmes

14. United States of America

- Develop guidelines for planning and pursuing post-Summit actions at the national level (tailored to country circumstances)

- United Nations agencies to follow up the commitments of the Summit and to receive progress reports and monitor achievements

A. Text of the Declaration to include:

- affirmation of the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

- establishment of national framework for Action for Children

- establishment of strategies at the national level with clear objectives, targets and plans

- identification of national monitoring systems

- active participation of NGOs, communities and families

- involvement of international organizations in the development of a framework for international action

- improvement in resource allocation and priority setting (human, technical, financial)

- improved attention to the needs of children at risk: nutrition, health and education of orphans, handicapped victims of natural and man-made disasters

- support for women for the survival and development of children

B. Suggestions for international monitoring and analysis of progress for children under the aegis of the United Nations system

C. Suggestions for national targets in:

- reduction of the child mortality rate

- provision of essential child survival services, e.g., immunization, control of diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections (ARI) and other preventable diseases

- basic primary education, non-formal education and pre-primary learning

- increased literacy rates

- attention to PHC and literacy needs of mothers

15. Venezuela

- Protection and development of children should be a priority concern in national development plans of all countries

- The need to find solutions to the problems of debt and poverty in developing countries which put children in especially difficult circumstances

- Meet the basic needs of children in the areas of:

  - health and nutrition

  - pre-school and primary education

  - protection of the environment

  - maternal health and family planning

- Protect children against:

- drug abuse
- AIDS
- trafficking in and exploitation of children

- Protection of children, including refugee children, during armed conflicts
- Earliest possible ratification and implementaton of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Declare 1990s as the Decade of Education for Children
- Include the themes of development and protection of children in the international development strategy
- Achievement of the above objectives to be pursued at national, regional and international levels

16. Yugoslavia
- Deaths of 40,000 children per day unacceptable
- Poverty, malnutrition, epidemics, inadequate survival and protection of children in difficult situations in developing countries require prompt attention
- It is necessary that in the last decade of the twentieth century the international community and national Governments adopt concrete targets with fixed time-frames
- Fourth United Nations Development Decade to emphasize needs of children
- Full support to UNICEF strategies for the 1990s
- Request to United Nations agencies to accord a special place in their programmes to solving the problems of children
- Mobilization of national resources for the achievement of goals for children
- Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Implementation of the recommendations of the World Conference on Education for All
- Implementation of the recommendations of the Nairobi family planning conference

		- Creation of ecological conditions (in both developing and developed countries) for the protection of children's health
		- Care of children in difficult circumstances, disadvantaged children, refugee children, children in armed conflicts, migrant workers, national minorities, etc.
		- Transition of East and Central European countries should not allow deterioration of the position of children
17.	Zimbabwe	- Special attention to the plight of African children, noting that it is the only continent in the world where the number of child deaths is increasing rather than decreasing
		- Commitment to the elimination of apartheid, which is responsible for untold suffering among children both in South Africa and neighbouring front-line States
		- Rescheduling of the external debt, noting that the high debt service has resulted in the reduction of resources earmarked for social services benefiting women, children and vulnerable groups
		- Commitment to securing peace through an end to war, destablization and apartheid policies, which are responsible for the high rates of infant mortality and malnutrition in southern Africa
		- International community to provide financial, material and technical assistance to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line and neighbouring States to withstand the effects of the apartheid policies of South Africa

B. International organizations

1.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	- No specific suggestions at this time
2.	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	- Abolition of child labour
		- Abolition of child exploitation

3.	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	- No specific suggestions at this time
4.	United Nations Centre for Human Rights (UNCHR) (incorporates the views of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights)	- Governments should sign, ratify or accede to the Convention on the Rights of the Child - The goals and strategies designated to promote the well-being and development of the child must, to be effective, form part of overall efforts to maintain and improve respect for human rights and the well-being of society as a whole - Emphasis should be placed upon the interdependent and potentially mutually reinforcing nature of all actions in the field of human rights and social and economic development - Programmes aimed at enhancing the enjoyment of one or several rights must take into account the other rights of the child and form part of an overall approach to improving the enjoyment of all the rights of the child - The Summit Declaration should seek to bring about perceivable changes for the betterment of child survival, health and protection in every country in the world through programmes of direct and concrete action - An important outcome of the Summit should be the creation of structures at national and international levels to constantly renew the political commitment for the promotion of the rights of the child and to help mobilize the needed resources for this purpose - Besides supporting the Committee on the Rights of the Child which will be established following the entry into force of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Summit for Children should encourage other United Nations human rights bodies to become fully involved in protecting and promoting the rights of the child - Consideration should be given to organizing every five years a World Summit on Children to evaluate achievements, renew commitments of national and international authorities at the highest levels and to provide guidance for future work

- Specific actions should be encouraged for improving the situation of children in particularly vulnerable groups: the extremely poor, minorities, indigenous populations, children without parents, refugee children and handicapped children

- The child's inherent right to life and survival should be promoted by reducing infant and child mortality, providing preventive health care, promoting universal immunization, breast-feeding, ORT, etc.

- Efforts must be made to develop the intellectual, moral and spiritual capacities of the child through literacy programmes, formal and non-formal education and cultural activities

- Encouragement must be given to international, regional, national and intergovernmental mechanisms for improving the protection of children from dangers to which they are especially vulnerable, such as child labour, safety, trafficking in and abduction of children, drug abuse and other forms of exploitation and neglect

- A data base must be developed on the situation of child rights as well as an inventory of information related to children and development to be made widely available to all interested organizations

- Advisory services must be provided for countries preparing legislation and programmes for implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

5. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- Emphasis of the importance of encouraging more human-focused development

- Management of economic growth in the interest of the broadest number of people to provide the overall socio-economic context for the survival, protection and development of children

- Restructuring of budgetary priorities (including the shift of resources from military expenditures to economic and social development purposes) to help achieve human goals

- Creation of a more conducive international economic and financial framework for achieving globally agreed-upon human development goals

- Identification of innovative ways for agencies of the United Nations system to assist countries in mobilizing and/or protecting resources required for human development purposes

		- The Summit Declaration, while focusing on the needs of children, should draw attention to the more general principles of people-oriented development in order to ensure that the concern about children is not an isolated concern but is rather embedded in a broader strategy for balancing economic and social development priorities
6.	United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	- Collection of the necessary statistics to monitor progress in the survival, protection and development of children (IMR reduction, voluntary reduction in births)
		- Reinforcement of recommendations of Mexico population conference, in particular on child mortality and morbidity
		- Elimination of violence, war, drug abuse, debt problem and poverty
		- Convention on the Rights of the Child
		- Creation of a healthy physical and psychological environment for children
7.	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	- Development of the concept of "inter-generational responsibility and equity"
		- Educating children in "how to live with nature, not to conquer it"
		- Training in local and traditional systems of agriculture and animal husbandry
		- Control of water-borne and vector-borne diseases through environmental management
8.	UNESCO	- Early childhood stimulation
		- Establishment of a data base on child development
		- Parental education on child rearing, nutrition and health
		- Prevention of childhood disability
		- Pre-school education
		- Mobilization of both modern and traditional resources to improve children's competence and well-being
9.	UNHCR	- Protection of refugee children from violence, harassment, physical and sexual abuse, detentions, etc.

10. UNICEF - Goals for children and development in the 1990s: The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child embodies the most comprehensive listing of goals for the well-being of children. Full implementation of the Convention is the ultimate objective of programmes for children and development, and the following goals are essential for achieving this ultimate objective:

A. Major goals for child survival, development and protection:

- Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of IMR and the under-five mortality rate in all countries by one third, or to 50 and 70 per 1,000 live births, respectively, whichever is less

- Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of MMR by one half

- Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among children under five years of age by one half

- Universal access to safe drinking water and to sanitary means of excreta disposal

- By the year 2000, universal access to basic education and achievement of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary-school-age children

- Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate (the appropriate age-group to be determined in each country) to at least one half of its 1990 level, with an emphasis on female literacy

- Improved protection of children in especially difficult circumstances

B. Supporting/sectoral goals:

- Women's health and education:

  - special attention to the health and nutrition of female children and pregnant and lactating women

  - access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too numerous

- access by all pregnant women to pre-natal care, trained attendants during child birth and referral facilities for high-risk pregnancies and obstetric emergencies

- universal access to primary education, with a special emphasis on girls, and accelerated literacy programmes for women

- Nutrition:

  - reduction in severe and moderate malnutrition among children under five years of age by one half of 1990 levels

  - reduction of the rate of low birth weight (less than 2.5 kilograms) to less than 10 per cent

  - reduction of iron deficiency anaemia in women by one third of 1990 levels

  - virtual elimination of iodine deficiency disorders

  - virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness

  - empowerment of all women to breast-feed their child exclusively for four to six months and to continue breast-feeding, with complementary food, well into the second year

  - growth promotion and its regular monitoring to be institutionalized in all countries by the end of the 1990s

  - dissemination of knowledge and supporting services to increase food production to ensure household food security

- Child health:

  - global eradication of poliomyelitis by the year 2000

  - elimination of neonatal tetanus by 1995

  - reduction by 95 per cent in measles deaths and reduction by 90 per cent of measles cases by 1995, compared to pre-immunization levels, as a major step towards the global eradication of measles in the longer term

- maintenance of a high level of immunization coverage (at least 85 per cent of children under one year of age) against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and against tetanus for women of child-bearing age

- reduction by 50 per cent in the deaths due to diarrhoea in children under the age of five years and 25 per cent reduction in the diarrhoea incidence rate

- reduction by one third in the deaths due to ARI in children under five years of age

- Water and sanitation:

  - universal access to safe drinking water

  - universal access to sanitary means of excreta disposal

  - elimination of guinea worm disease (dracunculiasis) by the year 2000

- Basic education:

  - expansion of early childhood development activities, including appropriate low-cost family and community-based interventions

  - universal access to basic education and achievement of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary-school-age children through formal schooling or non-formal education of comparable learning standard, with an emphasis on reducing the current disparities between boys and girls

  - reduction of the adult illiteracy rate (the appropriate age-group to be determined in each country) to at least one half of its 1990 level, with an emphasis on female literacy

  - increased acquisition by individuals and families of the knowledge, skills and values required for better living made available through all educational channels, including the mass media, other forms of modern and traditional communication and social action, with effectiveness measured in terms of behavioural change

- Children in especially difficult circumstances:

- providing improved protection of children in especially difficult circumstances and tackling the root causes leading to such situations

11.	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	- Birth spacing/family planning
		- Simultaneous efforts to reduce mortality and fertility
		- Female child needs extra care and consideration
		- Maternal health, especially the risks to teen-age mothers
		- Education, especially of girls and women
12.	World Bank	- Expand progress to improve child survival
		- Improve the quality of life of mothers and children
		- Focus on low-cost, appropriate technology interventions
		- Education
		- Health
		- Nutrition
		- Family planning
		- Reduce infant and child mortality
		- Co-operation among the donor community
		- Specific targets and commitment in each country
13.	World Food Programme (WFP)	- "Restoring nature's balance" to ensure sustainable development
		- Interdependence between the well-being of children and the well-being of women
		- "Adjustment with a human face" to protect not only social sectors but also the economic viability of the rural and urban poor
14.	WHO	- Child rights, especially the right to health
		- Maternal health and family planning as part of a child's rights
		- Cognitive and psychosocial development of the young child

- Linkages between macro-economic reforms and children's health and well-being

- Enhanced international support and co-operation on behalf of children

- Achievement of WHO/UNICEF goals for the health of women and children in the 1990s

- Nutrition of infants and young children, especially through the promotion of breast-feeding and proper weaning practices

- Achievement and sustainability of full immunization of children:

  - eradication of polio

  - elimination of tetanus

  - reduction of measles

  - development and use of new or improved vaccines (e.g., hepatitis B)

- Control of diarrhoeal diseases and ARI

- Control of malaria, schistosomiasis, dracunculiasis, leishmaniases, leprosy, rabies and intestinal parasites

- Avoidance of injuries and environmental hazards

- Prevention and early detection and treatment of childhood disabilities

- Elimination of vitamin A deficiency and other eye diseases

- Protection of children from neglect and abuse

- Protection of children and pregnant women from the use and abuse of tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs

- Further research, development and action to protect children and families from the scourge of HIV/AIDS

- Reduction of infant, under-five and maternal mortality

- Achievement of universal primary education and female literacy

- Universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation

II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND EMPHASIS SUGGESTED FOR THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

A. Governments

1. Canada
   - Focus on child-related actions in health, education, nutrition, water and sanitation, etc.
   - Women's health and education, the female child
   - Children in difficult circumstances
   - Convention on the Rights of the Child
   - Some global concerns (e.g., children in difficult circumstances and child rights), but with major focus on children in developing countries
   - Develop international monitoring mechanism on progress in the situation of children

2. Egypt
   - Child-specific goals, including the reduction of mortality, the elimination of diseases, basic education, maternal health and care of the handicapped

3. France
   - Child-related issues, including child rights, in developing as well as industrialized countries
   - Health, education and protection of children in difficult circumstances

4. Indonesia
   - Declaration to reaffirm themes endorsed at the Paris Round Table on Today's Children: Tomorrow's World, March 1989; The Affirmation of Bangkok on the protection of children endorsed by the Task Force for Child Survival, March 1990; and the Declaration of the World Conference on Education for All, Jomtien, Thailand, March 1990
   - The Summit for Children should produce a plan of action in which each country would commit itself to fulfilling its responsibilities consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international obligations

5. Ireland
   - Pivotal role of education for development and well-being of children

6. Italy
   - Concern for children on political and economic (e.g., adjustment) agenda
   - Education a basic right of the child

	-	Improve United Nations capacity to help Governments to help children
7. Japan	-	Articulate moral guidelines for child welfare policies
	-	Focus on what needs to be done for children from the humanitarian point of view
	-	Objectives and themes should be practical and attainable
	-	Themes requiring mobilization of new funds should be approached carefully
	-	Emphasize significant activities of UNICEF
	-	Keep reference to debt, adjustment and commodities, etc., to a minimum
	-	Emphasize principle of "First Call for Children"
8. Mali	-	Emphasize solutions to the high rates of child mortality, morbidity and disability
	-	Protection of children from exploitation, violence and abuse
	-	Political commitment to mobilize action and resources (including debt relief) for child survival, development and protection
9. Netherlands	-	Concentrate on the survival, protection and development of children in developing countries
10. Pakistan	-	Declaration to be a short political statement supported by a longer programme of action to be implemented at national, regional and international levels
	-	Emphasize the obligation of all nations to ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and to implement its provisions through suitable national legislation and action
	-	Highlight the links between meeting the basic needs of children and the eradication of poverty and underdevelopment
	-	Commitment to reach a set of specific goals and objectives for children in the decade of the 1990s

11.	Sweden	- Need to tackle poverty and debt
		- Increased resources for development
		- Disarmament and development
		- Support to UNICEF and NGOs
12.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	- Specific goals for children by the year 2000 (e.g., immunization, reduction of mortality, etc.)
		- Attention to children of <u>all</u> countries, not just developing countries
		- Creation of ecologically clean surroundings for children
		- Children to have access to the best services that science and technology has to offer
13.	United Kingdom	- Focus on achievable targets
14.	United States	- Focus on child-specific issues rather than on broad global issues such as debt, environment and poverty
		- Focus on <u>national</u> goals and plans rather than on global goals and targets
		- Goals and strategies to be consonant with local needs and priorities and availability of resources
		- Emphasize child survival, health, education and role of women
		- Develop monitoring mechanisms in countries and at the United Nations
		- Need of post-Summit follow-up plans in each country to be emphasized in the Declaration
		- Active involvement of NGOs and the private sector
15.	Venezuela	- Declaration to be a short and precise document containing a clear political message committing Governments to achieve the objectives of protection and development of children
		- Emphasize the basic needs of children in the areas of health, nutrition, education and environment
		- Protection of children against drugs, AIDS, exploitation and violence

		- Protection and development of children to be included as a major theme of the international development strategy for the 1990s
16.	Yugoslavia	- Highlight the need for accelerated economic and social development in developing countries
		- Children's needs to be given priority in the international development strategy for the fourth development decade
		- Support for the UNICEF strategy for children in the 1990s
17.	Zimbabwe	- Declaration should be in clear language, short and well articulated, and it should include a preamble and a programme of action
		- Programme of action should include a commitment to eradicating apartheid, securing peace and rescheduling debt

B. International organizations

1.	FAO	- No specific suggestions at this time
2.	ILO	- Protection of children from exploitation and child labour
3.	IMF	- No specific suggestion at this time
4.	UNCHR (incorporates the views of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights)	- Governments should sign, ratify or accede to the Convention on the Rights of the Child
		- Protection of child rights to be pursued in the broader context of the improvement of human rights in all societies
		- Protection of children in especially difficult circumstances to be given particular attention
		- The inherent right of the child to life and survival deserves priority attention
5.	UNDP	- Summit Declaration to emphasize human-focused development, including globally agreed-upon human development goals
		- Needs of children to be presented in the context of a broader strategy of people-oriented development
6.	UNEP	- Inculcation of environmental sensitivity among children and youth

7.	UNESCO	-	Enhancement of early child development through parental education
8.	UNFPA	-	Birth spacing/family planning
		-	Maternal health
		-	Health and education of the female child
9.	UNHCR	-	Protection of refugee children
10.	UNICEF	-	Commitment to doing the readily "do-able" actions in child health, education and nutrition, including explicit support of global goals established by the international community as a basis for national goals and strategies
		-	Ratification and encouragement for implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
		-	Principle of "First Call for Children"
		-	Development with a human face - starting with children
		-	"Debt relief" for children
		-	Social mobilization as the principal vehicle for effective, sustainable action
11.	United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	-	Monitoring progress of child survival and development (CSD), especially the need to collect/process/disseminate statistics on the situation of children
12.	WFP	-	Emphasis on sustainable development
		-	Positive returns on investment in women
		-	Protection of the rural and urban poor during economic adjustment
13.	WHO	-	Promotion of child health in the framework of PHC
		-	Achievement of specific goals of maternal and child health by the year 2000

- Control of specific diseases and deficiencies which affect large numbers of children

- Integral development of children to attain their full potential

- Protection of children from neglect, abuse and unhealthy environments

14. World Bank

- Focus on low-cost interventions for CSD

- Specific national targets and commitments

- Improved donor co-operation

III.A. MAJOR THEMES AND TOPICS SUGGESTED BY GOVERNMENTS

	Canada	Egypt	France	Indns	Irelnd	Italy	Japan	Mali	Nethrl	Pakstn	Sweden	UK	USA	USSR	Venez	Yugslv	Zimb	Total
1. Education, literacy (formal/non-formal)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		15
2. Protection of children in difficult circumstances (violence, war, handicapped, displaced, refugee, street children, orphans)	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	14
3. Child survival, protection, development	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x		12
4. Convention on the Rights of the Child	x		x	x			x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		11
5. Resource mobilization (children first) resource transfer, adjustment				x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	11
6. Control of diseases: immunization, ARI diarrhoea, water-borne diseases, AIDS	x	x	x	x		x			x	x			x	x	x			10
7. Women/girl child	x	x	x	x			x		x	x			x	x		x		9
8. Population/birth spacing, family planning	x			x					x	x	x	x	x		x	x		9
9. More action/co-operation for children among United Nations agencies, international organizations, NGOs			x	x		x					x	x	x	x		x		8
10. IMR/child mortality rate reduction		x	x	x				x		x	x		x	x				8
11. Emphasis/support to UNICEF and/or UNICEF goals for 1990s			x	x			x			x	x	x		x		x		8
12. Nutrition/breast-feeding	x			x						x		x	x	x	x			7
13. Child labour/child exploitation	x		x				x	x		x		x			x			7
14. Improvement of basic health services			x	x						x		x		x		x		6
15. Environment									x	x	x	x		x	x			6
16. Debt relief/poverty								x		x	x			x	x		x	6
17. Children and drugs			x					x	x	x					x			5
18. Data/information base for children, and monitoring (post-Summit progress reports)	x					x					x		x					4
19. Peaceful solutions of conflicts/ substantial international disarmament										x	x						x	3
20. Ending of apartheid										x	x						x	3
21. Integrated/early child development												x	x		x			3
22. Trafficking of children			x					x							x			3
23. Judicial protection of minors			x		x													2
24. Adolescent suicides			x															1
25. Attention to children in the East and Central European countries to prevent deterioration of situation as a result of transition																x		1

III.B. MAJOR THEMES AND TOPICS SUGGESTED BY UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND OFFICES

	FAO	ILO	IMF	UNCHR	UNDP	DIESA	UNEP	UNESCO	UNFPA	UNHCR	UNICEF	WFP	WHO	WB	Total
1. Education, literacy (formal/non-formal)				x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	8
2. Protection of children in difficult circumstances (violence, war, handicapped, displaced, refugee, street children, orphans)				x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x		7
3. Child survival, protection, development				x		x		x	x		x	x	x	x	9
4. Convention on the Rights of the Child				x	x	x					x		x		4
5. Resource mobilization (children first) resource transfer, adjustment				x							x		x		4
6. Control of diseases: immunization, ARI diarrhoea, water-borne diseases, AIDS				x			x				x		x	x	5
7. Women/girl child									x		x	x	x		4
8. Population/birth spacing, family planning						x			x		x		x	x	5
9. More action/co-operation for children among United Nations agencies, international organizations, NGOs				x	x						x		x	x	5
10. IMR/child mortality rate reduction				x		x			x		x		x	x	6
11. Emphasis/support to UNICEF and/or UNICEF goals for 1990s					x						x		x		3
12. Nutrition/breast-feeding				x			x	x					x	x	5
13. Child labour/child exploitation		x		x							x				3
14. Improvement of basic health services				x							x		x	x	4
15. Environment							x				x		x		3
16. Debt relief/poverty					x	x					x				3
17. Children and drugs				x		x					x		x		4
18. Data/information base for children, and monitoring (post-Summit progress reports)				x		x		x			x				4
19. Integrated/early child development								x			x		x		3
20. Trafficking of children				x											1

/...

IV. SUGGESTIONS OF SELECTED COMMISSIONS, CONFERENCES AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Commission on Health Research for Development
(an independent international initiative)

- Essential national health research must be strengthened and expanded in all countries of the developing world

- Research should be conducted to discover new approaches to unsolved health problems, e.g., AIDS and the resurgence of malaria

- Increased international and national commitment should be made to support essential national health research

- A minimum of 2 per cent of health budgets should be allocated for research that serves the most urgent national health priorities

- Bilateral and multilateral development agencies should allocate a minimum of 5 per cent of their health budgets to strengthening capacities and supporting essential national health research

- Research should be carried out on new and improved vaccines, oral rehydration salts (ORS) and remedies for AIDS, including behavioural research in different social and environmental contexts

Task Force for Child Survival
(from the Affirmation of Bangkok, Thailand, 1-3 March 1990)

- Need for continuing accelerated efforts so that world immunization coverage levels for children will reach at least 80 per cent by the end of 1990

- Collaboration in support of national health development by the international community, including United Nations agencies, bilateral and multilateral institutions and NGOs

- Underlined importance of information, education and communication in support of health goals

- Need for improved social and health of women for their own well-being, as well as that of their children

- Recognition of centrality of health for development, peace, security and protection of the environment

- Affirmation of desirability and feasibility of the WHO/UNICEF common goals for the health of women and children by the year 2000

World Conference on Education for All
(Jomtien, Thailand, 5-9 March 1990)

- Promotion of the broad concept of basic education, comprising literacy, numeracy and life skills and knowledge

- Achievement of the goal of universal access and completion of primary education by the year 2000 as the cutting edge of Education for All, to be delivered by different channels of education, looking at alternative ways of universalization, including restructuring of the current systems of education

- Use of learning achievement as the criterion of assessment - attainment of a naturally defined level of necessary learning achievement by an agreed percentage of appropriate age cohort (e.g., 80 per cent of 11- or 12-year-olds)

- Recognition of the importance and significance of education of girls and women for development and the urgency of reducing gender disparity

- Focus and attention to education of disadvantaged groups, e.g., disabled children, working children, geographically isolated children, etc.

- Reduction of adult literacy through formal and non-formal education and the third channel as a means towards achieving Education for All

International Conference on the Implications of AIDS for Mothers and Children
(from the Paris Declaration on Women, Children and AIDS)

- Need to consider the problems of AIDS in mothers and children in the light of a broad approach to the health of women, children and families and the goal of Health for All by the year 2000

- Develop and implement innovative, multifaceted health education programmes for the prevention of HIV infection/AIDS

- Prevent stigmatization and discrimination against people with HIV infection/AIDS and those at risk in all areas of life and for all services, including schools

- Promote safe motherhood for all women and ensure that HIV-infected women receive appropriate information and have access to health services, including family planning, counselling and other psychosocial support so that they can personally make informed decisions about child-bearing

- Recognize the close link between HIV infection/AIDS and drug abuse, which increases the risk of HIV transmission, and assure availability of comprehensive health care, including drug abuse treatment and prevention programmes to minimize the risk of HIV infection of men, women and unborn children by this route

- Ensure that appropriate priorities and resources are devoted to research on HIV infection/AIDS in women, children and families

Statement by the Collaborative Council of External Support Agencies for Water and Sanitation
(from a meeting of delegates from 15 developing countries and 45 external supporting agencies, Sophia Antipolis, France, 28 November-1 December 1989)

- The revitalization of campaigns to expand the provision of sustainable water supply and sanitation services to those in greatest need should be a major component of strategies to protect and enhance the environment and improve the health and well-being of all the world's population in the coming decade

- The parallel goals of reversing environmental degradation and combating growing health threats are firmly linked with progress in providing safe water and adequate sanitation. The vital integrated approach to all development calls for innovative collaborative structures among developing country agencies, and water supply and sanitation agencies

- Country-level co-operation among Governments, national and local organizations and external support agencies is essential to maximize the use of limited financial, human and natural resources, to avoid duplication of efforts and to achieve project sustainability

- Emphasis must be placed upon the importance of information exchange, monitoring and management training in achieving country-level co-ordination and the efficient use of resources

- The goal of achieving sustainable water supply and sanitation services for the needy will be greatly assisted by redoubled efforts in country-level co-operation

Sub-Committee on Nutrition of the United Nations Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
(statement on nutrition, health and school performance)

- Enough is now known to recommend health and nutrition programmes among efforts to increase school enrolment and learning

- Specific nutritional deficiencies and health conditions have a negative impact upon school enrolment, aptitudes, time spent in school (i.e., attendance, drop-out rates) and achievement. Severe nutritional conditions (e.g., cretinism, blindness due to xerophthalmia, marasmus) as well as mild and moderate forms of these deficiences are known to be important factors contributing to the educational crisis facing developing countries

- Malnutrition and infection during the pre-school period, interacting with environmental factors related to poverty, are critical determinants of later school performance

- Concurrent nutritional deficiences and diseases plague schoolchildren, adding to developmental consequences of prior malnutrition. Short-term hunger is known to affect attention and learning. Iron deficiency anaemia is linked to poor school performance. Parasitic diseases are most prevalent among schoolchildren and contribute to poor health and nutritional status and affect learning

The Sub-Committee on Nutrition is of the view that the education sector should give priority to the control of health and nutrition problems of schoolchildren because effective actions of this nature will result in increased school enrolment and improved school performance and efficiency.

Annex II

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR THE PLANNING COMMITTEE
AND RELATED MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES

Date	Meeting/activity
2 April	Declaration Working Group organizational meeting
10 April	Format Working Group organizational meeting
11 April	Circulation of the status report to UNICEF Executive Board and other interested parties
16-27 April	UNICEF Executive Board (regular session)
15 May	Declaration Working Group meeting Preparation of the first draft of the Declaration/annex
by 21 May	Circulation of the first draft of the Declaration/annex
22 May	Format Working Group meeting Preparation of the proposed Basic Plan for the Summit meeting
by 25 May	Circulation of the proposed Basic Plan for the Summit meeting
6 June	Initiators meeting
7-8 June	Third meeting of the Planning Committee
11 June	Declaration Working Group meeting Preparation of the second draft of the Declaration/annex
by 18 June	Circulation of the second draft of the Declaration
26 June	Format Working Group meeting Refinement/elaboration of the Basic Plan
by 2 July	Circulation of the detailed Basic Plan
by 20 July	Reactions to the second draft of the Declaration Reactions to the detailed Basic Plan
25 July	Format Working Group meeting Confirmation of the Basic Plan

Date	Meeting/activity
26 July	Declaration Working Group meeting Preparation of the third draft of the Declaration/annex
by 6 August	Circulation of the Basic Plan to all invited Governments
by 6 August	Circulation of the third draft of the Declaration to members of the Planning Committee and the UNICEF Executive Board
6-7 September	UNICEF Executive Board (special session)
10 September	Declaration Working Group meeting Preparation of the penultimate draft of the Declaration/annex
12 September	Format Working Group meeting Final review of arrangements
13 September	Circulation of the penultimate draft of the Declaration
27 September	Initiators meeting
28 September	Fourth meeting of the Planning Committee
28 September	Meeting of the six Initiating Heads of State/Government
29-30 September	WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN
1 October	"Report to the World" presentation of the Declaration
5 November	Initiators meeting (possible)
6 November	Final meeting of the Planning Committee (possible) For review and follow-up arrangements

Annex III

PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE SUMMIT MEETING AND FOR SUMMIT-RELATED MOBILIZATION ACTIVITIES

(In United States dollars)

	Summit budget	Mobilization activities budget
	1 500 000	2 000 000
CONFIRMED CONTRIBUTIONS		
United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Geneva a/	500	
Governments		
Canada a/	208 333	
Chad b/	1 000	
Mali a/	57 592	
Mexico b/	75 000	
Egypt b/		50 000
Indonesia c/	20 000	30 000
National Committees		
Luxembourg a/		2 857
Portugal b/		2 500
San Marino a/		811
Sweden b/		25 000
United Kingdom a/		84 459
Yugoslavia a/		1 932
Subtotal, confirmed contributions	362 425	197 559
PLEDGES		
Governments		
Bangladesh	1 500	
Netherlands	100 000	
Nigeria	50 000	
Pakistan	50 000	
Sweden	200 000	

	Summit budget	Mobilization activities budget
	1 500 000	2 000 000
PLEDGES (continued)		
National Committees		
Bulgaria		2 475 (leva 5 000)
Italy		50 000
Japan		100 000
Spain		50 000
United States		100 000
Subtotal, pledges	401 500	302 475
GRAND TOTAL, CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES	763 925	500 034
UNFUNDED BALANCES	736 075	1 499 966

Note: The Government of Italy expressed its intention to contribute 350 million lire ($US 280,000) for the Summit, to be confirmed at a later stage. The Government of Finland expressed its intention to contribute 1,000,000 markkaa $252,526), to be confirmed at a later stage.

a/ Funds already deposited into UNICEF account.

b/ Written confirmation received from donor.

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1990 session

FOR INFORMATION

PROGRESS REPORT ON PREPARATIONS FOR THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

Addendum

Corrigendum

Annex III, last page, under "Pledges", "National Committees", column headed "Mobilization activities budget"

Between the entries for Japan and Spain, insert

Netherlands c/	$150 000

For footnote

Add footnote c/ In addition to the above amount, $50,000 has been earmarked by the Netherlands Committee to support international summit-related mobilization activities outside the Summit budget.